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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/08947 (22) International Filing Date: 1 May 1998 (01.05.98) (30) Priority Data: 09/005,057 9 January 1998 (09.01.98) US (71) Applicant: MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY [US/US]; 3M Center, P.O. Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US). (72) Inventors: GARCIA-RAMIREZ, Rafael; P.O. Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US). MAHONEY, David, V.; P.O. Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US). (74) Agents: FONSECA, Darla, P. et al.; Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, Office of Intellectual Property Counsel, P.O. Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: INSULATION PROTECTION TAPE (57) Abstract An insulation protection film useful in a comprise a two-phase thermoplastic elastomer blend comprising a continuous phase and a particulate phase, and a flame retardant wherein the film substrate has a storage modulus of at least 10^7 Pascals up to about 150 °C.		

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Insulation Protection Tape

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

This instant invention relates to a two-phase thermoplastic elastomer
5 substrate film for an adhesive tape and an adhesive tape comprising a
non(poly(vinyl chloride)) containing substrate film backing, which provides good
adhesion to itself and to pipe insulation over steel pipes, along with excellent
properties in both cold temperatures and high temperatures.

Description of the Related Art

10 In industries which have large pipes to convey liquids or gases such as the
petrochemical industry, the pipes are frequently stainless steel or other metals
which are prone to corrosion. The pipes are typically covered with insulation
which may be a variety of materials such as polyurethane foam, ceramic foam,
fibrous materials, fiberglass or the like. Other possible layers include an
15 anticorrosion coating on the pipe, and a water-vapor barrier layer over the
insulation to prevent water entry. The corrosion protection element placed
thereover has commonly been metal cladding. This cladding is formed from
stainless steel or aluminum into preformed shapes (tees, elbows, clam shells, etc.)
and shipped to the location of installation. The preformed shapes are placed over
20 the insulation (and other layers discussed above, if any) and held together by steel
bands or rivets and screws. The seams in the cladding are usually caulked with a
silicone caulk. This system has many difficulties; it is expensive to make and to
transport and install. Further, the cladding has no flexibility. This can cause
problems if any distortion occurs in the claddings, such as that caused by
25 irregularities in the pipe surface, or inexact fit. The seams then tend to open and
not be reclosable, which allows for entry of water and other contaminants. The
cladding is also subject to corrosion itself.

Polymeric materials are flexible, and desirable for use as insulation
protection layers for various applications, some of which require flame retardance.
30 Such a material, when used with an adhesive would offer reduced expense, labor,

and safer installations, along with reentry ease and flexibility, but requires both the ability to adhere at low temperatures, and to have stability at high temperatures. A variety of efforts have been made to improve either the flame retardance or the adhesion of such materials, especially in temperature extremes. However, many materials have poor dimensional stability at high temperatures, and reduced flexibility and/or adhesion at low temperatures.

It is known that thermoplastic polymers may be rendered flame resistant by the addition of organohalide compounds, such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,530,164. One problem with use of these compounds however is that they migrate through the polymer and bloom to the surface, where the exudate causes a dullness which is aesthetically displeasing. Also, of course such blooming results in loss of flame retardance. A second problem is dripping if the polymer melts during flame contact. Finally, many applications require that the materials used be free of poly(vinyl chloride)s for environmental and/or safety reasons.

WO 9729153 discloses a thermoplastic elastomer composition which, when used as, at least the inner layer of a hose, attains an improvement in the flexibility, oil resistance and low-temperature properties.

U.S. Patent No. 5,300,356 discloses a tape wrap system for protecting metal tubes and pipes from corrosion comprising a primer coating, an inner wrap and an outerwrap. The innerwrap is a polyolefin layer with an adhesive on the inner surface and a heat fusible material on its outer surface, and the outerwrap is an impact-resistant polyolefin layer having a heat fusible layer on one or both surfaces. Heating fuses the innerwrap and outerwrap into a continuous closed protective coating.

U.S. Patent No. 5,017,637 discloses fire-retardant thermoplastic compounds that are chemically crosslinked, comprising 5-60% olefinic copolymers, 1-15% organopolysiloxane, and 20-85% flame retardant. Preferred embodiments include a copolymer, and an additional elastomer or ethylene copolymer. The preferred elastomers are EP or EPDM copolymers. Ethylene vinylacetate is also disclosed. Metal oxide hydrates are used as the fire-retardant compound.

U.S. Patent No. 4,772,642 discloses a resin containing polyolefins, preferably polypropylene. Ammonium polyphosphate particles are used for flame retardance, and a melamine resin encapsulates the particles.

EP Patent 274,888 discloses a flame retardant halogen-free elastomer composition containing greater than 50% inorganic filler. Addition of a coupling agent is not disclosed.

JP Patent 04,139,241 discloses an olefinic resin blended with ammonium polyphosphate, a silane coupling agent, and olefinic synthetic rubber and a petroleum resin. An example of the silane is vinyl trimethoxysilane. Advantages of this compound are high electrical resistance and high bleed resistance.

US Patent No. 5,130,357 discloses a flame retardant composition containing polypropylene as the major constituent, a silane coupling agent, and/or olefinic synthetic rubbers, ammonium polyphosphate (APP) or melamine-modified APP and one or more nitrogen compounds, and optionally polyethylene resin, crosslinking agent and thiophosphate.

U.S. Patent Nos. 4,808,474 and 4,769,283 disclose a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape film substrate having improved toughness comprising blends of crystalline isotactic polypropylene and compatible flexible polymers (in the former) or compatible ethylene containing polymers (in the latter), such polymers including EPDM and/or EVA.

U.S. Patent No. 4,985,024 discloses a biodegradable pressure-sensitive adhesive tape film substrate comprising such a blend combined with an unsaturated elastomer.

U.S. Patent No. 4,910,639 discloses a biaxially oriented film suitable for use as an electrically insulating film. The film is composed of polyolefins, and contains carbonate particles as a neutralizing agent.

U.S. Patent No. 4,594,390 discloses a thermoplastic elastomer comprising a blend of plastic and cured rubber produced by masticating during vulcanization at a shear rate of at least 2000 sec⁻¹. Such compositions may include other ingredients such as fillers, carbon black, clay, silica, plasticizers, and the like.

It has now been discovered that an adhesive tape formed from adhesive coated onto a film substrate that contains a two-phase thermoplastic elastomer along with a flame retardant, provides excellent protection to the insulation commonly used around steel piping even when subjected to low temperature extremes. The film substrate also exhibits excellent high temperature stability. The film substrate and tape of the invention also offer advantages over currently available products which use poly(vinyl chloride) as a major ingredient in their substrates; the amount of corrosive gases released on combustion and water vapor transmission rates are reduced, while flame retardance is maintained and extreme temperature properties are improved.

Summary of the Invention

The instant invention provides a film substrate useful for forming the backing of an adhesive tape which provides good adhesion to itself along with excellent flame retardance, increased flexibility at low temperature, and high temperature dimensional stability.

Specifically, film substrates of the invention comprise a two-phase thermoplastic elastomer blend comprising a continuous phase and a particulate phase, and a flame retardant wherein the film substrate has a storage modulus of at least 10^7 Pascals up to 150°C .

Preferred film substrate of the invention comprise a two-phase thermoplastic elastomer blend having a continuous phase formed from a polyolefin selected from polypropylene or polyethylene and mixtures thereof, and a particulate phase formed from a copolymer formed from monomers selected from the group consisting of ethylene, propylene, and diene monomers.

Adhesive tapes of the invention comprise an adhesive coating coated onto a film substrate which has a composition comprising a two-phase thermoplastic elastomer blend, at least one flame retardant.

Preferred tapes of the invention require that the film substrate composition comprise a thermoplastic elastomer blend which is selected from blends having a continuous phase formed from a polyolefin selected from polypropylene or

- polyethylene and a particulate phase formed from a copolymer formed from monomers selected from the group consisting of ethylene, propylene, and dienes.

Highly preferred tapes have a substrate film containing a thermoplastic elastomer blend containing a reduced amount of water-leachable chlorides.

5 Terms used herein have the following meanings.

1. The term "leachable" means that a chemical compound is not bonded and will be carried by a solvent such as water out of the composition.

2. The term "adhesive" means a sticky medium that retains a tape in place.

10 3. The terms "conformability" and "conformable" refer to the ability of a tape to make essentially complete contact with the surface of an irregular object without creasing or folding.

4. The term "insulation protection tape" means a tape which is applied over insulation layers surrounding a pipe to protect the pipe from corrosion and/or
15 the insulation from mechanical damage, contamination, water transmission and the like.

All percents, parts and ratios herein are by weight unless specifically noted otherwise.

Detailed Description of the Invention

20 The film substrates of the invention comprise a two-phase thermoplastic elastomer blend. Useful thermoplastic elastomers include polyolefins such as polypropylenes, polyethylenes and the like. These thermoplastic elastomer blends comprise a continuous phase and a particulate phase. The continuous phase should include at least one polyolefin, preferably, polypropylene or polyethylene. The
25 particulate phase includes copolymers formed from ethylene, propylene, and diene monomers, preferably ethylene propylene, ethylene propylene diene terpolymers, and the like. Commercially available examples include Santoprene®, from Advanced Elastomers Systems, "Alt 8000", available from Alternative Rubber and Plastics, and Uniprene®, available from Teknor Apex.

30 In one embodiment of the film substrates and adhesive tapes of the invention, the thermoplastic elastomers useful in the film substrate are low in

water-leachable chlorides. Specifically, elastomers having less than 100 ppm, preferably less than 90 ppm water-leachable chlorides are more useful in this application as the tapes could leach chlorides to either the environment or through the adhesive into the insulation, and through the insulation to the pipe itself.

- 5 Leachable chlorides have issues with toxicity, health and corrosion of the materials that the tapes are meant to protect, a matter of special concern for pipe jacketing for the petrochemical industry and the like.

10 The thermoplastic elastomer blend comprises from 45% to 75% of the substrate composition, preferably from 60% to 75% by weight of the composition of the film substrate.

Film substrates of the invention exhibit good flexibility and adhesive tapes using such substrate exhibit good adhesion even under low temperature conditions, e.g., 0°C or -18°C.

- 15 Film substrates of the invention also exhibit excellent dimensional stability over conventional poly(vinyl chloride) substrates. When the film is subjected to high temperature, the storage modulus (E') does not significantly drop in value, but remains above 10^7 Pascals at temperatures of from -150°C up to 150°C.

Conventional film substrates made with poly(vinyl chloride), and tapes made therewith, have storage moduli which drop below 10^7 Pascals at 100°C, and below 20 10^6 Pascals at 150°C.

- The film substrate also contains at least one flame retardant. Where nonhalogenated flame retardants are desirable, useful retardants include phosphorous-based flame retardants such as ammonium polyphosphate, melamine phosphate, and/or red phosphorous. For example, flame retardants are available 25 under the trade names Exolit® IFR-10 and Exolit® IFR-23, comprise ammonium polyphosphate in admixture with a variety of other coagents, fillers and pigments.

- Other suitable flame retardants are disclosed in EP 0204027 and comprise mixtures of ammonium polyphosphate, melamine cyanurate and a hydroxyalkyl derivative of isocyanuric acid, at least partially in the form of a homopolymer. 30 Examples of these materials are commercially available under the trade name Masterflam®. Other suitable flame retardants comprise oligomeric

phosphorus/nitrogen flame retardants containing a triazine nucleus, used in conjunction with ammonium polyphosphate, and polyphosphonamide derivative used in conjunction with ammonium polyphosphate. Other useful classes are the phosphate salts of polyols such as pentaerythritol e.g. Great Lakes CN1197, and
5 aluminum trihydrate flame retardants, which are widely available.

Preferred film substrates of the invention contain a brominated flame retardant. Useful brominated flame retardants include ethylene-bis(tetrabromophthalimide), decabromodiphenyl oxide, and tetrabromocyclooctane and the like. Commercial embodiments include Saytex® flame retardants,
10 available from Albemarle Corporation, include Saytex® 8010, and Saytex® BT-93W. Preferred film substrate compositions comprise from 5% to 25% of the brominated flame retardant.

To further improve the flame retardancy of the compositions using brominated flame retardants, various metal compound synergists such as oxides or
15 hydroxides may be added. Useful compounds include alkaline earth metal oxides such as barium oxide, magnesium oxide, as well as such compounds as silicon dioxide, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, aluminum oxide, aluminum oxide trihydrate, antimony oxides, alkaline earth metal hydroxides and the like. When present, these additives generally comprises from 2 to 10 percent by weight of the total
20 composition.

The film substrate also preferably contains at least one filler such as clay, talc, alumina and the like. Useful fillers include those commercial available as "Mistron" from Luzenac America. Inclusion of such a filler helps to prevent dripping during flame testing. Preferred compositions include from 5% to 15% of
25 the filler.

Compositions of the invention may also incorporate conventional adjuvants such as plasticizers, dyes, pigments, antioxidants, antistatic agents and the like in such amounts as will not substantially affect the primary properties of the composition. A preferred adjuvant is a UV stabilizer or blend thereof. Useful
30 stabilizers include phosphite antioxidants, hindered amine-type light stabilizers,

benzophenone type light absorbers, and mixtures thereof. Film substrates of the invention comprise from 0.05% to 2% of such UV stabilizer(s).

The ingredients for the film substrate may be compounded by any conventional method such as mixing or blending, followed by film-forming process such as milling, extruding, laminating or other casting techniques. Extrusion is a preferred method; either single or twin-screw extruders are useful.

Tapes of the invention have at least one side of the film substrate coated with an adhesive. The adhesive may be any conventional adhesive known in the art, including but not limited to, natural rubber, thermoplastic elastomers, such as block copolymers, thermoset adhesives, acrylic adhesives, silicone adhesives and the like. The adhesive may further comprise such conventional additives as tackifiers, plasticizers, pigments, fillers, initiators, crosslinking agents, and the like, as desired. The adhesive is applied to the film substrate by conventional coating means.

In a preferred embodiment, the adhesive is a mastic type adhesive comprising at least one compound selected from polyisobutylene, polybutene, aliphatic hydrocarbon resins, butyl acrylate, or the like, and at least one flame retardant compound, which may be brominated or nonhalogenated, as desired.

The adhesive tape of the invention is useful for providing protection to insulation coverings over metal pipes, also called pipejacketing. The tape may be made in widths of from less than 2 cm to 60 cm or more, as desired.

Because the adhesive tape of the invention has good adhesion to itself and to friable insulation materials, such as asbestos, fiberglass and the like, it would also be useful for encapsulating such materials for reasons of safety, toxicity and convenience, such as covering asbestos in older buildings.

The following examples are meant to be illustrative and should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention, which is defined only by the claims. One skilled in the art would be able to create variations which would be within the spirit of the invention.

Test Methods

Adhesion

Peel adhesion is the force required to remove an adhesive coated flexible sheet material from a test panel measured at a specific angle and rate of removal.

- 5 In the examples, this force is expressed in Newtons per 100 mm width of coated sheet. The procedure followed is:

- A strip 1.27 cm in width of the coated sheet is applied to the horizontal surface of a clean glass or stainless steel test plate with at least 12.7 lineal cm in firm contact. A 2 kg hard rubber roller is used to apply the strip. The free end of the coated strip is doubled back nearly touching itself so the angle of removal will be 180°. The free end is attached to the adhesion tester scale. The test plate is clamped in the jaws of a tensile testing machine which is capable of moving the plate away from the scale at a constant rate of 25.4 centimeters per minute. The scale reading in Newtons is recorded as the tape is peeled from the test plate surface. The data are reported as the average of the range of numbers observed during the test.

Water Absorption

- A pre-weighed sample (weight = W_1) is placed in deionized water for 24 hours. Following the immersion period, the sample is removed, wiped dry and weighed (weight = W_2). The percent water absorption is $[W_2 - W_1]/W_1 \times 100$.

Flammability Evaluation

This test measures the flammability of the material under an intense heat source as well as secondary ignition properties. This test is ASTM-1000.

- A layer of tape is wrapped around a 3.175 mm diameter brass rod which is suspended horizontally. A layer of loosely packed cotton is position beneath the sample. A lit Bunsen® burner is held under the pipe for 30 seconds. Burn time is measured after removal of the flame. A passing grade requires that the burn time be less than 10 seconds, and that the cotton cannot catch on fire, signaling secondary ignition.

UL-510 Burn Test

This is an ANSI/UL-510 standard test to evaluate self sustaining flame and secondary ignition.

Experimental

Examples 1 and 1C

Adhesion properties of the inventive tape were tested at room temperature and at 0°C. Adhesion to steel and adhesion to backing were tested, using ASTM D1000 standards. A summary of the results are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Example 1C is a commercially available corrosion protection tape having a poly(vinyl chloride) containing substrate film and using a similar mastic adhesive to that of Example 1.

Adhesion, and mechanical properties were tested at room temperature, 0°C and -18°C. As is shown in the tables below, the tape using a film substrate of the invention retained good properties even at low temperatures.

Two types of burn testing were also completed on the Example 1 tape. For the ASTM-D1000 flammability test, the tape extinguished quickly, passing the test. In four of five trials, the burning time was at or less than 1 second, with the fifth extinguishing at 1.5 seconds. Details of the UL-510 test and variations are provided in Table 4. Due to the potential thickness of the tape application, different geometries were tested; the UL 510 calls for three wraps with a half overlap. The more severe conditions, using only one wrap, and one wrap with no overlap geometry, was also tested. As can be seen below in Table 4, adhesive tape of the invention easily passed all three tests.

Table 1: Adhesion and Elongation Properties at Room Temperature

	ATS (N/100mm)	ATB (N/100mm)	Elongation (%)	Break strength (kPa)	Thickness (mm)	Linear Stress @ breakpoint (N/100 mm)
1C	95	63	271	7957	1.47	1173
1	193	161	621	3254	1.42	461

Table 2: Adhesion and Elongation Properties at 0°C

	ATS (N/100mm)	ATB (N/100mm)	Elongation (%)	Break strength (kPa)	Thickness (mm)	Linear Stress @ breakpoint (N/100 mm)
1C	146	78	271	11,018	1.45	1594
1	152	96	600	5474	1.30	718

Tensile and Elongation

5 Tensile and elongation (T & E) tests indicate flexibility. T & E's were performed at room temperature, 0°C and -18°C. Flexibility and conformity is required during application of an insulation protection tape. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show data for Elongation; as can be seen, good elongation and break strength is retained by the adhesive tape of the invention, when compared to the conventional poly(vinyl chloride) containing material of Example 1C.

Table 3: Elongation Properties at -18°C

	Elongation (%)	Break Strength (kPa) (Backing only)	Thickness (mm)	Linear Stress @ breakpoint (N/100mm)
1C	230	34,400	0.518	1780
1	736	2350	0.467	580

Table 4: UL-510 Flammability

Description	1st burn	2nd burn	3rd burn	4th burn	5th burn	Secondary Ignition	% flag burned
UL-510 standards	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	no	<25%
UL-510 standards	0	0	<1	0	1	no	0%
One wrap, half overlap	0	1.5	1	3	2	no	0%
One wrap, no overlap	1	1	1.5	2	4	no	0%

Table 5: Other Film Substrate Formulations

Standard Order	Thermoplastic Elastomer Concentration (mass fraction)	Flame Retardant Concentration (mass fraction)	Synergist Concentration (mass fraction)	Filler Concentration (mass fraction)
2	0.5	0.3	0.03	0.17
3	0.55	0.15	0.1	0.2
4	0.7	0.15	0.1	0.05
5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
6	0.62	0.15	0.03	0.2
7	0.7	0.22	0.03	0.05
8	0.6425	0.15	0.065	0.1425
9	0.5	0.235	0.065	0.2
10	0.585	0.3	0.065	0.05
11	0.625	0.225	0.1	0.05
12	0.6067	0.2317	0.03	0.1317
13	0.56	0.22	0.1	0.12
14	0.56	0.21	0.03	0.2
15	0.56	0.3	0.03	0.11
16	0.7	0.15	0.03	0.12
17	0.7	0.15	0.1	0.05
18	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
19	0.7	0.22	0.03	0.05
20	0.5	0.235	0.065	0.2
21	0.55	0.15	0.1	0.2

Table 6: Measured Responses for other Formulations

Standard Order	Burn Time (sec.)	Elongation (%)	Stress at 50% Elongation (kPa)	Handling Rating	Shore A Hardness
2	0.18	300	3172	3	80
3	0.567	554	3172	1	79
4	2	1049	2379	10	72
5	1.92	530	2668	6	77
6	1.35	661	3041	1	76
7	1.58	970	2365	9	73
8	0.75	685	2841	6	72
9	0.633	464	3234	1	80
10	0.533	950	2441	10	73
11	0.92	947	2399	9	71
12	0.917	695	2751	4	76
13	0.517	694	2710	4	77
14	0.98	550	3041	5	79
15	0.517	785	2654	7	74
16	1.42	828	2613	8	73
17	1.77	939	2386	8	71
18	1	663	2675	5	77
19	1.25	973	2386	10	68
20	0.7	498	3220	2	76
21	0.55	610	3185	3	78

What is Claimed is:

1. A film substrate suitable for use with an adhesive as an insulation protection tape, said substrate comprising a two-phase thermoplastic elastomer blend comprising a continuous phase formed from a polyolefin selected from propylene or polyethylene and a particulate phase formed from a copolymer formed from monomers selected from the group consisting of ethylene, propylene, and diene monomers, and a flame retardant wherein the film substrate has a storage modulus of at least 10^7 Pascals at temperatures of to 150°C , and contains less than 100 ppm leachable chlorides.
2. A film substrate according to claim 1 wherein said thermoplastic elastomer is a mixture having a continuous phase formed from propylene and a particulate phase formed from ethylene propylene diene terpolymers.
3. A film substrate according to claim 1 wherein said flame retardant is a nonhalogenated flame retardant.
4. A film substrate according to claim 1 wherein said flame retardant is a brominated flame retardant selected from the group consisting of ethylene-bis(tetrabromophthalimide), decabromodiphenyl oxide, and tetrabromocyclooctane.
5. A film substrate according to claim 4 further comprising a metal compound synergist selected from the group consisting of alkaline earth metal oxides, silicon dioxide, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide aluminum oxide, aluminum oxide trihydrate, antimony oxides, and alkaline earth metal hydroxides.
6. A film substrate according to claim 1 further comprising a filler.
7. A film substrate according to claim 1 wherein said thermoplastic elastomer comprises from 45% to 75% of the composition.

8. A film substrate according to claim 13 wherein said brominated flame retardant comprises from 5% to 25% of the composition.

9. An adhesive tape suitable for use as an insulation protection tape comprising an adhesive coated onto a film substrate according to claims 1 through

5 4.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In national Application No

PCT/US 98/08947

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C09J7/02 C08J5/18 C08K13/02 C08L23/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C09J C08K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 235 930 A (MINNESOTA MINING & MFG) 9 September 1987 see claims 1,7-9 & US 4 769 283 A cited in the application	1
A	EP 0 215 189 A (DYNAMIT NOBEL AG ; AVERY INTERNATIONAL CORP (US)) 25 March 1987 see claims 1,2	1
A	US 4 373 048 A (SCHUBERT PAUL C ET AL) 8 February 1983 see claims 1-8 see column 3, line 40 - line 61	1
A	FR 2 303 044 A (GEN ELECTRIC) 1 October 1976 see claims 1,5,7,8	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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